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Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Quadrennial reports, 1997-2000, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General*

Addendum

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* The present document was submitted late because the exchange of correspondence with non-governmental organizations to obtain clear and complete reports took longer than anticipated.

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1. Family Care International

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

Introduction

Family Care International (FCI) works to improve the sexual and reproductive health of women in developing countries, with a special emphasis on making pregnancy and childbirth safer. Much of FCI's work is carried out in the following programme areas: safe motherhood, which aims to ensure that women have access to the services and support they need to go through pregnancy and childbirth safely; and the comprehensive, women-centred approach to reproductive health, which was endorsed by 179 countries at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 in that Conference's Programme of Action (A/CONF.171/13). The organization's activities are concentrated in three main areas: conducting global advocacy and information sharing; providing direct technical assistance in Africa and Latin America; and developing guidelines, training materials and other programme tools. FCI was granted affiliate status by the Economic and Social Council in 1997.

In April 2000, FCI's funding base increased substantially through a five-year, US$ 8 million grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for a model project titled "Saving Women's Lives: Skilled Care Initiative". The programme aims to decrease maternal deaths in up to four developing countries by increasing the rates of births attended by skilled health personnel, a goal endorsed by the ICPD.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

ICPD+5 Meetings

FCI was closely involved in the twenty-first United Nations General Assembly special session on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (ICPD+5), and in preparatory activities leading up to the session. FCI was one of 15 members of the International Advisory Group that helped to plan non-governmental organization (NGO) activities during the Hague Forum in February 1999, and subsequently guided NGO participation during the Preparatory Committee meetings for ICPD+5. During the Hague Forum, FCI organized one of the five plenary panels (focused on sexual and reproductive health). Between the Preparatory Committee meetings and the special session, FCI's President spearheaded an effort to identify and recruit national delegation members who could serve as forceful, strong advocates on sexual and reproductive health issues during the formal ICPD+5 final meetings. During the June 1999 special session, FCI's President was an active member of the Women's Caucus and organized or participated in a number of outreach activities, including press interviews and plenary sessions/panels. FCI's responsibilities as a Women's Caucus member included helping to raise funds for the International Advisory Group, and coordinating or chairing NGO briefings during both the Hague Forum and ICPD+5 itself.

Based on prior experience, FCI anticipated that many participants in the ICPD+5 review meetings (including official delegates) would not have participated in the ICPD. To address the potential gap in substantive knowledge and reinforce key concepts, FCI developed a set of *Sexual and Reproductive Health Briefing Cards* in collaboration with five United Nations agencies: the World Bank, UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. Several NGOs with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also participated, such as the Centre for Development and Population Activities, Commonwealth Medical Association, Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (German Foundation for World Population) and the Population Council. Published to coincide with the Hague Forum, the cards provide key definitions and commitments from the ICPD Programme of Action, offering easily accessible, authoritative information on the issues. To reach official delegates, FCI distributed briefing card sets on site at the Hague Forum and at the March PrepCom for ICPD+5. FCI also mailed the cards to United Nations missions in New York, and, with the cooperation of UNFPA, sent sets to each UNFPA country office for distribution to the ICPD+5 delegates before their departure from their home countries. FCI also worked to ensure that the greater interested community, including parliamentarians, donors, colleague agencies, and influential opinion-makers, received copies of this key resource through direct mailings and organizational networking. Media outreach was conducted through colleague agencies.

Additional material published for the ICPD+5 review process included *Meeting the Cairo Challenge: Progress in Sexual and Reproductive Health*, a comprehensive review of the progress countries have made in implementing the new approach to reproductive health. Designed for decision makers and programme planners, this document highlights successful strategies, emerging opportunities, lessons learned and obstacles related to taking a comprehensive approach to the provision of sexual and reproductive health care. FCI launched *Meeting the Cairo Challenge* at an event on the eve of the ICPD+5 special session (29 June 1999), featuring UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Nafis Sadik, Dr. Fred Sai, Chairman of the Main Committee of the ICPD and regionally representative speakers from the National Population and Family Development Board of Malaysia and the Latin America Division of the Population Council.

United Nations General Assembly special session on women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century, New York, 5-9 June 2000

FCI played a key role in the 2000 special session on women and its preparatory meeting by apprising official delegates and other influential participants of key commitments to sexual and reproductive health articulated in ICPD, ICPD+5 and Fourth World Conference on Women conference documents. For the Beijing+5 process, FCI revised the first set of sexual and reproductive health briefing cards (see above) to incorporate key perspectives from the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. Given the extraordinary demand for the first set of cards, FCI printed this expanded version in three United Nations languages, English, French and Spanish, and increased the print run. FCI distributed the cards to official delegates, other key participants such as NGOs observing the special session, and staff of United Nations agencies involved in implementing the Fourth World Conference on Women Platform for Action.

FCI representatives monitored the Beijing +5 negotiations at the United Nations. In addition, FCI played a key role in organizing NGO parallel activities during the special session by serving on the NGO Host Committee and planning activities for the 15,000 NGO representatives expected in New York for the special session. Joining forces with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, WHO and 23 other NGOs, FCI helped organize the Global Forum on Women's Health, held on 7 June 2000. The Forum offered a full day of information, strategy and networking activities on a wide range of women's health issues including sexual and reproductive health and rights, cancer, heart disease, refugee health, violence against women and the impact of environmental degradation on women's health. More than 900 individuals attended.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Since 1987, FCI has served as the global secretariat for the Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood (IAG), a consortium of United Nations agencies, other multilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations. United Nations body members of the Group include UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank. In addition, the Group includes several NGO members with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, such as the Population Council and the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics. FCI's secretariat role involves organizing meetings, promoting information sharing, developing resource materials, and implementing strategies to improve the health and safety of women during pregnancy and childbirth. In 1997, the IAG's tenth anniversary, the consortium held a technical consultation in Sri Lanka, assembling more than 250 specialists and programme planners to outline effective country-level action on improving maternal health. In 1998, IAG highlights included a high-profile event on World Health Day (8 April) convened at the World Bank's headquarters in Washington, D.C. A 1998 international public information campaign focused on motivating key audiences to take specific actions on safe motherhood. Activities included media outreach, establishment of a web site (www.safemotherhood.org) and resource materials, including a brochure, fact sheets, a slide presentation package, videos, and public service announcements aired worldwide. IAG activities in 1999 included membership expansion, a strategy to promote skilled attendance at delivery and establishing the Partners for Safe Motherhood to encourage collaborative action on the issues.

Other relevant activities

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat

In 1999 and 2000, FCI published resource materials outlining critical issues and perspectives related to Cairo and Beijing and assessing country-level progress in ICPD implementation. FCI's *Sexual and Reproductive Health Briefing Cards* and *Meeting the Cairo Challenge* — while not produced at the request of the Economic and Social Council or other United Nations agencies — have been used extensively by United Nations staff and representatives to inform both programme and policy activities. As the secretariat for the Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood, FCI plays a leading role in outlining effective strategies for international and national-

level action programmes. Recent materials produced under the Safe Motherhood at Ten strategy established in 1997 (see above) have been used extensively by United Nations agencies.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, etc.

FCI undertakes country-level technical assistance projects at the request of local NGOs and/or government agencies. To date, the organization has provided such assistance to Governments and NGOs in 26 nations. Activities include research, communication strategies, training curricula, resources and outreach. The following technical assistance projects are examples of country-level technical assistance coordinated by FCI from 1997-2000 in cooperation with United Nations agencies.

In 1999, FCI began working with UNICEF in 12 Tanzanian districts on an initiative to help district health managers develop strategic action plans for improving maternal health. FCI provides technical assistance in managing and implementing activities aimed at sensitizing district and village leaders; health education and promotion; training health workers in life-saving skills and safe motherhood; and supervision. In Kenya FCI has been working with UNICEF since 1998 to strengthen the work of District Health Management Teams. Activities are aimed at improving district-level safe motherhood planning and developing tools and guidelines for maintaining progress. As part of one pilot project, FCI coordinated the development of an in-service training curriculum for nurse-midwives and clinical officers on life-saving skills in pregnancy. UNICEF funding has allowed FCI to expand this initiative to two additional districts.

In Niger, with support from UNFPA/Niger, FCI organized a four-day national conference in April 1999 entitled *National Days for Reflection on Safe Motherhood*. Working with Niger's National Centre for Reproductive Health, FCI brought together nearly 100 programme leaders, physicians and midwives to discuss safe motherhood priorities and share experiences and key lessons learned. Follow-up included a round table on safe motherhood in August 1999, which involved WHO and UNICEF representatives, among others; a series of recommendations; and the establishment of a national Safe Motherhood Task Force to oversee implementation.

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, FCI has been working collaboratively since 1997 with UNFPA and other agencies on safe motherhood workshops that combine the vision and action initiatives framed by the ICPD Programme of Action and Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood. To date, FCI has conducted a total of 52 awareness-raising workshops on safe motherhood action messages in Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico. In Mexico, workshops sparked a series of national advocacy and information resources on maternal mortality and maternal health. In Bolivia, FCI developed region-specific materials with the support of UNFPA/Bolivia and PAHO. In Colombia, FCI workshops prompted revisions of national reproductive health norms and new strategies for action. In Ecuador, workshops for training institutions generated follow-up initiatives including curriculum revision to include safe motherhood action messages in midwifery programmes.

2. Fondazione San Patrignano

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

San Patrignano's mission

San Patrignano's mission is to welcome and rehabilitate social outcasts and drug addicts without any social, political or religious discrimination; to offer its service free of charge to people in need without asking for their families' or government support; to end any type of addiction and outcasting through a lifestyle based on dignity, honesty, responsibility, respect for oneself and for others; to use professional training as an instrument for the social rehabilitation of each individual welcomed in the community; to support families and promote prevention through public initiatives in favour of a drug-free world; to develop economical resources through its own production activities as well as private and public contributions which are necessary for the development of its mission and consistent with it.

San Patrignano has devoted itself to ensuring the health, dignity and freedom of all its guests, including those who face social marginalization and other factors that put them at risk for drug abuse. It has the unshakeable conviction that drug use is not simply an individual act, a civil right or a free choice, but the dramatic effect of an existential, cultural and human emptiness that seizes many young people, pushing them into a dead-end street and leading only to the destruction of the individual, his family, friends and the whole fabric of society, putting its future at risk.

The community developed and grew as a result of two major driving forces. First, to instil the relationship and positive intensity of a quality family setting. Secondly, the ability to independently provide for oneself, to be self-sufficient and to earn the necessary financial means that are needed to live a decent life.

To all the recovering drug addicts who join the community, San Patrignano offers free room and board, medical treatment, counselling, degree-focused education and job training in one of the 50 different activities available, but, above all, it offers the warmth of a family.

Inside the community everyone can probe his limits, raise his consciousness and restart the path to growth that was interrupted by the use of drugs. Self-respect and respect for others, the ethics of responsibility and the spirit of helping those in need are the founding principles of the community's educational project.

Every year San Patrignano is able to take in about 600 new guests, out of about 3,000 requests, from Italy and several other countries around the world, without selection criteria of any sort but with the only requirement that individuals truly desire treatment and want to change their lifestyle and to begin a path towards bettering themselves and their behaviours.

Upon entry, all the guests undergo a general medical examination in the highly sophisticated Medical Centre within the community, which is particularly experienced in treating drug-related issues, such as infectious diseases, HIV, dentistry, gynaecology, etc.

Through the years the community developed several high-quality activities, ranging from agriculture and food production to refined craftsmanship, from

jumping horses to breeding show dogs to information technologies. During their stay in the Community, guests can choose the activity that fits their skills and needs the most from more than fifty professional training opportunities. In this way their recovery does not happen in a vacuum but rather, they experience their successes and hardships while relating to other people and they participate in providing for themselves. In this way they can understand the meaning of responsibility and are able to establish the independence and dignity that arise from work.

San Patrignano also grants its guests the possibility to start or complete their education at any level. Since 1995, 60 young people have learned to read and write, hundreds of guests have obtained their middle and high school diplomas, and 25 have graduated from the university in fields as diverse as medicine, literature, philosophy, engineering, architecture, etc.

The need to get a profession and an education aims only at one target: to move towards a permanent reinsertion into society, a return to the family and to a new life, without continuing to search for pity and assistance owing to past rejection and drug problems. They work to present themselves on a par with everyone else, with their own inalienable rights, duties and responsibilities.

Following these basic principles, San Patrignano has in the past 23 years welcomed 18,000 young people and adults, obtaining extraordinary positive results, repeatedly validated by research conducted by important scientific institutions, in terms of relapse rates and re-entry into society.

The entire recovery programme is offered completely free of charge, and absolutely no financial contribution is required from individuals or their families. Although San Patrignano has enjoyed a long-standing relationship with the Italian Government, it does not accept any form of public financial support, even when individuals are sent in by public health services. The Community has always tried to be self-sufficient: income earned from its vocational training programmes that provide high-quality goods and services to markets throughout the world covers fully 60 per cent of the Community's annual expenses, while the critical balance of 40 per cent is made up through gifts from individuals, corporations and philanthropic institutions.

A few statistics concerning San Patrignano

San Patrignano covers over 250 hectares and has sports facilities, a theatre, 228 bedrooms with bathrooms for 6 to 8, 18 colonial-style homes, 77 apartments in single and two-family dwellings. The kindergarten hosts 60 children between 0 and 6 years of age. In the Community there are 120 children under 12 years of age. Over the past five years at San Patrignano 60 baptisms, 73 first holy communions, 200 confirmations and 13 weddings have been performed.

The big dining hall has 2,400 seats and the kitchen prepares about 4,000 meals daily. San Patrignano's laundry washes 8 tons of clothes and linens weekly.

Every year San Patrignano takes in about 200 young people convicted of drug-related crimes, giving them the opportunity to follow a rehabilitation and recovery programme. The legal department takes care of any proceedings our guests may be involved in, arguing over 1,000 cases yearly. Furthermore, it also takes care of about 500 civil cases every year, ranging from labour rights to juvenile probation.

Over the last five years, San Patrignano has welcomed about 150 minors with severe drug abuse and outcast problems.

Participation in United Nations meetings and conferences

The President of San Patrignano attended the United Nations General Assembly special session on drugs, held in New York in June 1998.

The President participated in several meetings organized by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) based in Vienna, establishing a permanent contact with its External Relations Unit and cooperating with its Demand Reduction Section.

Relevant activities and memberships

In 1995, San Patrignano, together with seven large European and American communities, founded Rainbow International Association Against Drugs, a non-profit organization linking 200 associations and rehabilitation facilities all over the world. Rainbow's mission is to fight for the culture of life and against any form of drug abuse, fully committed to and in line with the Political Declaration of Guiding Principles on Drug Demand Reduction adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1998.

Every year San Patrignano hosts the Rainbow International conference on drug addiction with the aim of confronting the experiences of those who work for prevention and rehabilitation within the institutions and culture, information communications, science and non-governmental organizations.

As years go by, the conference has been taking on a leading role among events devoted to social problems, thanks to the relevance of its participants' contributions and to the institutions supporting it, such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the Presidency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic and the International Red Cross.

Since 1999 the Rainbow conference has in fact been organized with the participation of the United Nations, through the written message of the United Nations Secretary-General delivered by a United Nations representative during the opening meeting of the conference. Moreover, in the framework of the three-day meeting, a round table has been jointly organized with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

3. Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America

(General consultative status granted in 1985)

Aims and purposes

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America (GOAC) is an international organization with members and affiliated members in the United States of America, Canada and Central and South America. It is dedicated to supporting programmes in developing countries, such as Uganda, Kenya, the Republic of the Congo, Ghana, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and other parts of the world.

A humanitarian and family-oriented body whose budget is based on family membership, GOAC is concerned with the United Nations principles of maintaining peace and security in the world; working together with the nations of the world to promote better welfare, education and health conditions; encouraging respect for individual rights and freedom; enhancing the status of women; protecting the environment; eliminating poverty and condemning racism and racial discrimination in the world.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings through attendance at meetings, oral and/or written statements

GOAC representatives to the United Nations regularly attend sessions of the Economic and Social Council and other conferences and meetings held by bodies of the United Nations. GOAC is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations with the Economic and Social Council and a member of non-governmental organization (NGO) committees on the family, youth, ageing, narcotics and substance abuse, human rights, status of women, and freedom of religion and belief.

GOAC representatives to the United Nations participated in all annual Department of Public Information/NGO conferences from 1997-2000 at United Nations Headquarters.

GOAC representatives attended the following meetings at United Nations Headquarters:

(a) Sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (April 1997, February 1998, December 1998 and February 1999),

(b) Sessions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (15-16 April 1997 and 15 May 1998),

(c) General Assembly special session on the review of the implementation of Agenda 21 (June 1997),

(d) United Nations conference on ageing and urbanization (Challenges and Opportunities — Towards a Community for All) (29 April 1998),

(e) Special session of the General Assembly on world drug problems (Anti-Drug Summit) (8 June 1998),

(f) Millennium NGO Forum-The United Nations in the 21st Century — Structure and Context (15 July 1998),

(g) 43rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (1-12 March 1999),

(h) Preparations for special session of the General Assembly on women (Women 2000 — Gender, Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century) (15 March 1999),

(i) Preparatory Committees of the United Nations General Assembly sessions on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (24 March 1999, 24-25 June and 28-29 June 1999),

(j) 21st special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action on Population and Development (30 June-21 July 1999),

(k) "We the peoples ..." Millennium Forum. Worked on the Declaration and Agenda — A Vision of Global Inclusion (22-26 May 2002),

(l) Pre-Millennium Forum conference: The Global Partnership for Children and Adolescents (21 May 2000),

(m) Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the World Summit for Children 2001 (29 May-June 2000),

(n) 23rd special session of the General Assembly on Women (Women 2000: gender, equality, development and peace for the 21st Century) (5-9 June 2000). Participated in the workshop on gender, justice, development and rights (3 June 2000),

(o) Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders (29 August 2000),

(p) Millennium Summit of the General Assembly (8 September 2000).

GOAC participated in the following joint written statements of NGOs in consultative status:

(a) 35th session of the Commission for Social Development (agenda item 3, urging the role of the family to be strengthened and protected) (February 1997),

(b) 36th session of the Commission for Social Development (agenda item 3, promoting social integration and participation, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons) (February 1998),

(c) 37th session of the Commission for Social Development (agenda item 3, family dimension should be included in developmental strategies and policies).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

GOAC established medical clinics, schools and community centres in Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria in cooperation with WHO, UNESCO, and UNICEF. These social development programmes have expanded to include Cameroon, Chad, Albania, Poland, Slovakia, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Indonesia, Cost Rica, Haiti, Guatemala and Madagascar.

In partnership with UNICEF GOAC organized drives to build water wells in Africa, assist homeless and street children and promote child immunization and oral rehydration. Recent aid targeted the children of Kosovo. Donations to UNICEF amounted to $80,000.

In the field of disaster relief, GOAC cooperated with the United Nations Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs to aid victims of Hurricane Mitch (Nicaragua and Honduras) with a $32,000 donation, as well as a donation of $50,000 to the Kosovo Crisis Victims, $40,000 towards the Indian earthquake, $20,000 to El Salvador earthquake victims and $15,000 in disaster relief to Guatemala and Mexico.

GOAC cooperated with United Nations bodies to assist famine relief in Somalia, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Rwanda.

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

In implementing Economic and Social Council resolutions GOAC continues to support groups and workshops throughout the Archdiocese to eradicate violence against women within the family. It conducts programmes to assist with drug prevention, AIDS and family problems. It continues its efforts to work with national coalitions to assist the homeless, set up food banks and provide housing for the homeless.

Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

GOAC participated in the Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Consultative Arrangements with NGOs during the years 1997-1999.

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies or of the United Nations Secretariat

GOAC cooperated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights by submitting a position paper on conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building.

Other example of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminary, studies, etc.

GOAC cooperated with UNHCR to help fund Albanian refugee centres. Other projects in Albania included setting up nursery schools, orphanages, youth

programmes, agricultural projects, health and dental clinics, women's programmes and water projects.

As an original member of the NGO Working Group on the family, GOAC promotes the strengthening of the family. Workshops and seminars have been conducted throughout the parishes worldwide, addressing problems families face. In conjunction with United Nations agencies, religious groups, NGOs and national and local Governments guidebooks, visual resources and social programmes were initiated in order to prevent family breakdowns. Workshops were also held on the trafficking of women and children, forced child labour and forced recruitment of child soldiers.

The protection of the environment has been the topic of several symposiums conducted by GOAC. An Orthodox summit on the environment was held at Santa Barbara, United States on 6 November 1998. GOAC participated in the Forum 2000 — Globalization and its Religious Aspects, held in the Czech Republic. The date 1 September 1998 was declared the Day of the Protection of the Environment throughout the parishes worldwide.

GOAC participated in the celebration of the International Year of Older Persons, 1999 with other NGOs and promoted the United Nations Principles for Older Persons throughout the Archdiocese.

GOAC disseminates information on the United Nations through the *Orthodox Observer*, its newspaper; *Mission*, a monthly magazine; newsletters, and conferences, at which seminars and workshops are held on United Nations resolutions. Its Communications Department produces videos on the United Nations, the family, the environment, drug abuse and so forth, which are distributed worldwide.

Geographical distribution

Number of Families	*Country*
325,000	United States
22,000	Canada
300	Bahamas
300	Mexico
600	Panama
4,500	Argentina
300	Bolivia
2,100	Brazil
900	Chile
300	Colombia
300	Peru
300	Uruguay
900	Venezuela

GOAC serves and funds constituencies in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Cameroon, Chad, Albania, Poland, Slovakia, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Indonesia, Romania, Costa Rica, Haiti, Guatemala and Madagascar.

4. Human Rights Advocates

(General consultative status (Category II) granted in 1981)

Introductory statement

The primary activities of Human Rights Advocates (HRA) are to educate U.S. law students and others about the human rights bodies of the United Nations and to facilitate the attendance of students at meetings of those bodies to help further their learning processes. HRA also works to educate the general public about the workings of the United Nations. Its goal is to promote and develop the United Nations human rights bodies and to utilize those bodies to protect human rights worldwide. Finally, HRA participates in work outside the United Nations, including intervening in U.S. legal cases and assisting in human rights reports in an attempt to promote international human rights and human rights law worldwide.

HRA continues to be a volunteer-run organization with no paid staff and no offices. In the time period under review, HRA has maintained an annual operating budget of less than $10,000. HRA's funding comes from modest membership dues and small grants from local law schools. HRA's main expenses are for the production and mailing of its quarterly newsletter and notices for its public education events. In 1999 and 2000 HRA also received a portion of several grants to assist in the creation and publication of a non-United Nations report on human rights and transnational corporations. Finally, HRA has a special earmarked fund, the Frank C. Newman Internship Fund, established by the widow of its founder and augmented by others. HRA has been allowed to use the interest from the fund to pay small stipends, usually in total amounts of $1,500-2,000 per year, to cover travel costs for students who participate in various United Nations human rights bodies on behalf of HRA.

HRA's membership during the years 1997-2001 remained around 120. Its membership included members in the United States, Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Great Britain, Guam, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Sri Lanka and Switzerland.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

1997: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): HRA submitted written and oral interventions on human rights and the environment, microcredit programmes, corporate responsibility, discrimination in the United States, ratification of treaties and migrant workers' rights.

HRA gave a report to the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights.

Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Geneva) ("Sub-Commission"): Written intervention on child labour.

1998: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): Written interventions on: toxic substances, juvenile death penalty, trafficking in women and migrant workers.

Sub-Commission (New York): Written intervention on human rights in Burma.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on the Human Rights of Migrants (Geneva): written report submitted and HRA members participated orally.

1999: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): Written and oral interventions on juvenile death penalty, enhancing the effectiveness of the Commission and Sub-Commission, toxics — human rights and the environment, violence against women — the right to housing and its relationship to violence against women, and migrant workers — deaths along borders.

Sub-Commission (Geneva): Oral intervention on Afghan women's rights.

Commission on the Status of Women (New York): HRA participated on the issue of trafficking in women, but did not give an oral or written intervention.

Working Group on Migrant Worker Rights (Geneva): HRA participated and provided written materials to the working group.

2000: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): Written and oral interventions on migrant workers, trafficking in women and girls, juvenile death penalty, toxics, and child soldiers.

Oral intervention on torture.

Working Group on the Working Methods and Activities of Transnational Corporations (second session at Geneva): HRA participated and submitted written materials.

Working Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission (Geneva): Oral and written participation.

Working Group on Transnational Corporations (Geneva): HRA participated orally and in writing.

2001: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): Written and oral interventions on juvenile death penalty, impunity, rights of the child, toxics, trafficking of women and children, and migrant workers.

Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism (United States): HRA submitted written and oral testimony.

Special Rapporteur on Toxics (United States): Helped to organize meetings and contributed materials to her fact-finding mission.

Sub-Commission (Geneva): Written and oral submission on transnational corporations, HRA joined NGO joint written statement on human rights in Sri Lanka.

Commission on the Status of Women (New York): gender discrimination and HIV/AIDS.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

None.

Other relevant activities

1999: Attended 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York).

2000: Attended Beijing +5 meeting, special session of the General Assembly "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century" (New York). Written intervention on housing and gender equality.

2001: Attended World Conference on racism and the NGO forums (Durban, South Africa) as well as several prep-coms.

5. Human Rights Watch

(Special consultative status granted in 1993)

Introduction

Human Rights Watch (HRW) is dedicated to the promotion and protection of human rights around the world. HRW conducts regular, systematic investigations of human rights abuses in some seventy countries. It stands with victims and activists to prevent discrimination, uphold political freedom, protect those suffering from inhumane conduct during wartime, and bring offenders to justice.

Human Rights Watch is the largest international human rights organization based in the United States. It began in 1978 with the founding of its Europe and Central Asia division (then known as Helsinki Watch). Today, HRW is divided into regional divisions and thematic programmes. Regional divisions are: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. Thematic programmes include arms, children's rights, women's rights, HIV/AIDS, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, economic and social rights, business and human rights, and racism.

Human Rights Watch is based in New York and has offices in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, San Francisco, London, Brussels, Moscow, Hong Kong, Freetown (Sierra Leone), Kigali, Bujumbura, Tashkent, Tbilisi, and Geneva. Temporary offices are set up in regions where HRW is conducting intensive investigations. More than 180 employees of diverse nationalities and backgrounds work in these offices around the world.

HRW is an independent NGO, supported by contributions from private individuals and foundations worldwide. It does not accept government funds, either directly or indirectly.

Participation in the activities of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies, and other United Nations meetings

Throughout this reporting period (1997-2000), HRW representatives participated in each session of the Commission of Human Rights (CHR), the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women. Each year, HRW made oral interventions and submitted written statements to the CHR. It also monitored the work and attended the meetings of several of CHR Working Groups. HRW's United Nations representative served as the Vice-Chair of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Human Rights.

Representatives of HRW attended and participated in several United Nations World Conferences, including Rio +5 (New York 1997) and the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (Rome 1998). The Secretary-General invited HRW to participate in the launching of the United Nations Global Compact (New York 2000).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

In July 1997, HRW was invited by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to participate in the UNDP Conference on Good Governance in Addis Ababa. The HRW representative was asked to advise the UNDP Administrator during the process of preparing the Human Development Report 2000, the theme of which was human rights. Human Rights Watch researchers have regularly provided advice to the Secretary-General's team in charge of the Global Compact.

HRW frequently provided information to the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and various treaty bodies. In particular, HRW representatives regularly attended sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, submitting information and providing responses to Committee inquiries.

HRW attached great importance to the work of the ad hoc International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR). HRW maintained contact with the staffs of the two tribunals and shared reports and evidence collected by HRW researchers. HRW expert testimony and legal analysis was used by the ICTR to convict several *genocidaires*. HRW staff members have met repeatedly with the Chief Prosecutor of ICTY and ICTR to discuss efforts to investigate and prosecute rape as a war crime, witness protection, and a range of other issues.

HRW also attached great importance to the creation of an International Criminal Court. HRW attended and was deeply involved in the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (Rome 1998). In addition, HRW actively lobbied United Nations member states to ratify the Rome Statute.

HRW frequently consulted with UNICEF on a number of issues, including child soldiers, child labour and police violence against street children. HRW provided human rights materials to other United Nations agencies and departments, such as UNHCR, UNDP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Preparation of papers/materials at the request of the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies

After participating in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Conference to address the problems of refugees, internally displaced persons, other forms of involuntary displacement and returnees in the Commonwealth of Independent States and relevant neighbouring States in 1996, HRW was invited by UNHCR to partake in an editorial group assigned to draft a NGO Guide to International Standards on Refugees and Human Rights. This group met in Geneva in April and July of 1997.

In 2000, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs invited HRW to present its views on the possible inclusion of children under eighteen in the jurisdiction of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

HRW regularly advocated for the implementation of human rights resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly. HRW conducted this advocacy in various international forums (i.e. United Nations, European Union, Organization of American States) and within the countries that it regularly monitors.

In 1997, HRW was a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize as a founding and leading member of the Campaign to Ban Landmines for its efforts on behalf of the adoption and implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

HRW maintained contact with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the Secretary-General, keeping them abreast of HRW's activities and presenting recommendations on various issues. HRW frequently consulted the different departments of the Secretariat, in particular the NGO Section, and participated in numerous meetings at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

HRW met and shared its reports with the Chairs of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and with various thematic and country Special Rapporteurs and independent experts.

Because HRW was a founding member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, a HRW representative was invited in September 1997 to join Secretary-General Kofi Annan and other world leaders at a press conference at United Nations Headquarters in New York marking the conclusion of negotiations of the ban on landmine treaty.

6. Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children

(Consultative status (Category II) granted in 1993)

The Inter-African Committee (IAC) is an African non-governmental organization set up in 1984 with the aim of combating harmful traditional practices, particularly female genital mutilation but also childhood marriages, nutritional taboos, while at the same time promoting positive traditional practices. The IAC has 28 National Committees (affiliates) with varying numbers of members, ranging from 10 to more than 100. Our Committees function as national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) composed of health professionals, representatives of national and international NGOs and United Nations agencies and concerned individuals.

Our National Committees work on the grass-roots level, implementing programmes of information, education, training of trainers, reorientation of circumcisers and operational research. Funding is received mainly from United Nations agencies, UNFPA, UNICEF, European Governments, the World Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and international NGOs towards its activities. IAC enjoys observer status with the Organization of African Unity and official relationship with the World Health Organization. An agreement of understanding was signed between IAC and the Economic Commission for Africa in 1985.

In 1995, IAC received the United Nations Population Award.

Inter-African Committee representatives took part in the following United Nations meetings:

1997

Commission on Human Rights: IAC took part in the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. IAC works closely with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Traditional Practices and with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence.

World Health Organization (WHO) Consultation with NGOs on the New Global Health Policy (Geneva, 2-3 May).

WHO Fourth International Conference on Health Promotion (Jakarta, 21-25 July).

WHO Technical Consultation on Female Genital Mutilation (Geneva, 15-17 October).

UNICEF Sub-Regional Consultation on Female Genital Mutilation (Eritrea, 24-27 September).

1998

50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Roundtable on Women and the Girl Child in the presence of Mrs. Mary Robinson, High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Mrs. Hillary R. Clinton. The IAC President presented a paper on female genital mutilation.

50th Session of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva, August 1998): IAC presented

a statement commending Mrs. Halima E. Warzazi for her report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/11) and for her commitment to the issue of harmful traditional practices. The outcome of the Inter-African Committee's Symposium for Religious Leaders (Banjul, the Gambia, 20-23 July) was brought to the attention of members of the Sub-Commission.

IAC participated actively at country, regional and international levels to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Non-Governmental Organization Advisory Committee to UNFPA (New York, 15-17 June 1998). The programme included a round table on ICPD+5 Conference preparations. The eradication of harmful traditional practices was presented as a priority in the promotion of reproductive health in the African context.

The IAC President made a presentation of the IAC programme at UNICEF in June.

The IAC President attended a meeting at the United Nations where the Minister of Gender from Uganda presented her position and initiatives against female genital mutilation. A statement from the United Nations Secretary-General on the issue of female genital mutilation was read to the audience.

WHO 49th Session of the Regional Committee for Africa (Harare, 31 August to 4 September): IAC participated in the meeting on women's reproductive health.

WHO Conference of Health Education and Promotion (Cardiff, U.K. 23-25 September): IAC Vice-President made a presentation of female genital mutilation and women's reproductive health.

OAU Regional Seminar on Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 12-15 October): IAC participated.

1999

55th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (March 1999): The IAC Treasurer made a statement on the value of education and public information and called for a human rights approach to the consideration of female genital mutilation.

United Nations Sub-Commission of the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (August 1999): In a resolution the Sub-Commission commended IAC for its action.

The report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the 53rd United Nations General Assembly (A/54/354) recognized, in paragraph 48, the activities carried out by IAC.

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women: IAC was actively involved in the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly scheduled for June 2000. IAC organized parallel workshops and delivered statements. IAC has participated in sessions of the Commission since 1987.

WHO Global Symposium on Violence and Health (October, Kobe, Japan): IAC's President was invited to make a presentation.

OAU/ECA and IAC are working together on the development of the Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Harmful Practices Affecting the

Fundamental Rights of Women and Girls; a task force was set up by OAU to study the draft. Several meetings and consultations were held.

2000

56th session of the Commission on Human Rights was attended by IAC representatives.

52nd Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The IAC President made a statement addressing the fourth report by Mrs. Halima E. Warzazi.

Beijing+5 Conference: Several members of IAC attended, together with Madame Chantal Compaoré, Goodwill Ambassador of IAC and wife of the President of Burkina Faso.

OAU: The Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Harmful Practices Affecting the Fundamental Rights of Women and Girls was incorporated into the OAU Draft Additional Protocol on the Rights of Women. Consultation between OAU, ECA and IAC will continue.

UNFPA: Conference on Adolescent and Reproductive Health Needs in Sub-Saharan Africa (24-27 July in Namibia). IAC participated.

IAC also regularly attended the meetings of the OAU Council of Ministers and the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

World Social Summit in Geneva, July 2000: IAC followed the session at the United Nations and also held a display in the Alternative Village.

In addition, during these four years IAC took an active part in the meetings of the following bodies: WHO Executive Board, WHO Health Assembly, Committee on the Rights of the Child, NGO Committee on the Status of Women, Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights, as well as the different NGO Working Groups based in Geneva.

IAC works at a local level through its National Committees, regionally through OAU and ECA and internationally with the United Nations, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNHCR.

7. International Air Transport Association

(Special consultative status granted in 1949)

Description, aims and objectives of International Air Transport Association (IATA)

IATA is a world trade association representing over 270 scheduled international airlines. The Association was incorporated in 1945 by a special Act of the Canadian Parliament as the successor to the International Air Traffic Association, founded at The Hague in 1919. The principal offices of the Association are located in Geneva, Montreal and Singapore. Regional and national offices provide additional services.

An important function of IATA is to represent the collective views and interests of its members. IATA, as an NGO with consultative status, maintains regular relations with many bodies of the United Nations and its specialized agencies on general matters and those of a specialized or technical nature. Foremost among these is the International Civil Aviation Organization and the regional civil aviation bodies.

Cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The formal basis for the long-standing cooperation and relationship between IATA and ICAO are set down in the IATA Articles of Association (article IV, *Mission and Aims of IATA*). Consequently, IATA contributes actively to a broad range of ICAO activities covering air navigation, air transport, air law, and aviation security. It is an accredited observer to the triennial Assembly.

IATA is a standing observer in the ICAO Air Navigation Commission and Air Transport Committee and is in the following ICAO bodies:

- Committees of the ICAO Council (observer status)
- ICAO Conferences (observer status)
- Specialized Panels of the Air Navigation Commission (member status)
- Air Navigation Study Groups (member status)
- Divisional Meetings (observer status)
- Regional Air Navigation Meetings (observer status)
- Regional Planning Groups (observer status).

In addition, IATA participates in the meetings of the following bodies and associated working groups: Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP); Flight Recorder panel (FLIRECP); Aeronautical Mobile Communications Panel (AMCP); Aeronautical Telecommunication Network Panel (ATNP); Operations Panel (OPSP); Operational Data Link Panel (OPLINKP); Separation & Airspace Safety Panel (SASP); Global Navigation Satellite System Panel (GNSSP); Visual Aids Panel (VAP); Air Traffic Management Operational Concept Panel

(ATMCP); Airworthiness Panel (AIRP); All Weather Operations Panel (AWOP); Secondary Surveillance Radar Improvements and Collision Avoidance Obstacle Clearance Panel (OCP); Systems Panel (SICASP); and all planning and implementation regional groups, associated working groups, and sub-groups.

IATA provides participants to 15 ICAO Air Navigation Study Groups and cooperates with the Industry De/Anti-icing Forum and the Controlled Flight Into Terrain (CFIT) working group. Members of IATA groups support various ICAO regional seminars.

IATA participated in a joint IATA/ICAO Aviation Safety and Human Factors Seminar in Rio de Janeiro in August 2000, cooperated in Global Navigation Conferences and established a group with ICAO to ensure a safe transition to the year 2000.

IATA participates on the following panels or groups:

- ICAO Dangerous Goods Panel (DGP) and assists in the development of Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.
- ICAO Panel of Aviation Security Experts, and participated in working groups for the amendment of the ICAO *Security Manual and Incorporating Security into Aircraft Design*. ICAO has participated in IATA Security Advisory Group meetings and Security Conferences and exhibitions.
- Air Navigation Services Economics Panel, Airport Economics Panel, Air Transport Regulation Panel, Statistics Panel, Facilitation Panel, Technical Advisory Group on Machine Readable Travel Documents, and Regional Traffic Forecasting Groups. It also supports regional air-transport regulatory workshops.

Relations with other United Nations organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency's TRANSAC Committee. — IATA participates as an observer in the development of regulations governing the transportation of radioactive materials. It is also an observer on the Economic and Social Council Committee of Experts on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). — IATA was present at the Convention of the Parties (COP 5 and 6). Using individual experts, IATA participated in the preparation of the Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere, and on Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in national greenhouse gas inventories. IATA also attends some meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA). The interest for aviation lies in the application of Kyoto targets to aviation bunker fuels and in the issue of allocation.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU). — IATA and ICAO collaborate to ensure that the airline industry's interests regarding radio frequencies and telecommunications are considered in World Radio Conferences.

Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE). — The IATA Live Animals Board meets annually to update the *Live Animals Regulations*, which was adopted by the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). These regulations are legally binding in a number of countries.

United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT). — IATA was involved with the establishment of the body that superseded WP.4 and worked to gain recognition for international organizations as full members. IATA collaborates with the *United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (EDIFACT) Board* for the Transport, Tourism and Leisure Industries in the development of passenger data interchange standards.

UNCTAD. — IATA contributed to a conference in 1999 to assist developing countries in defining possible positions on air transport services in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Services Round.

United Nations/UNDP/ICAO Civil Aviation Caretaker Authority for Somalia (CACAS). — IATA's Air Traffic Control (ATC) Enhancement and Financing Service continues to invoice and collect Somali air navigation charges on behalf of CACAS. The rates are established through consultations with CACAS and IATA's User Charges Panel.

Universal Postal Union (UPU). — There is a standing Contact Group for the regulatory and operational aspects of the transport of mail by air. The Group recently published the *Joint Postal Administrations/Airlines Electronic Data Interchange Manual* to facilitate electronic messaging between postal administrations and airlines. Discussions about revising operational and financial arrangements to enhance the quality of service to postal customers are under way.

United Nations Security Council Committee. — Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) on Afghanistan and in order to ensure compliance with provisions of the resolution, IATA makes payments to Afghanistan's aeronautical authorities for air traffic control services on behalf of the international airlines.

World Customs Organization (WCO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). — There is regular cooperation regarding measures to facilitate the shipment of air cargo.

World Health Organization (WHO). — Ad hoc relations are maintained. In 1997, WHO participated in an IATA group that developed a recommended practice on the *Carriage of Passengers with Infectious Diseases*. Travel health issues are receiving renewed attention.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO). — IATA cooperates in matters of aeronautical meteorology and is involved with the work of the Commission on Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM).

World Tourism Organization (OMT). — IATA is a member of the organization's Business Council and has contributed to groups and meetings on taxation of travel, tourism safety and security, tourism satellite accounts, trade in services and the fight against child prostitution in tourism.

8. International Association of Judges

(Special consultative status granted in 1985)

The International Association of Judges (IAJ) was founded in Salzburg (Austria) in 1953 as a professional, non-political, international organization, grouping not individual judges but national associations of judges. The main aim of the Association is to safeguard the independence of the judiciary, as an essential requirement of the judicial function and guarantee of human rights and freedom.

Today the organization encompasses 63 such national associations of representative groups (in 1997 there were 52 member associations).

The Association has four regional groups: (i) the European Association of Judges; (ii) the Iberoamerican Group; (iii) the African Group; (iv) the Asian, North American and Oceanian Group.

The Association has four study commissions, dealing respectively with judicial administration and status of the judiciary, civil law and procedure, criminal law and procedure, and public and social law.

The sources of funding are the annual membership fees.

The Association has consultative status (special, since 1985) with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, with the International Labour Office, and with the Council of Europe.

On 13 April 2000, Ms. Pâquerette Girard, President of the International Association of Judges, met with Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Mr. Ulrich von Blumenthal, Chief of the Legal Liaison office at UNOG, was also present. During the meeting, Ms. Girard officially presented Mr. Petrovsky with a copy of the *Traité d'organisation judiciaire comparé*, the first in a proposed series of three volumes, which reviews current methods for the appointment of judges and guarantees of the independence of such appointments. Its purpose is to contribute to the drafting of international legal rules concerning judges themselves and international courts and, in particular, the drafting of texts to govern the relationship between international and national courts.

On 19 April 2000 Ms. Pâquerette Girard, President of the Association, transmitted to the United Nations Secretary-General the Universal Charter of the Judge, adopted at the annual meeting of the International Association of Judges held in Taipei in November 1999. The Charter was unanimously approved by the 55 national associations of judges represented at the meeting. The Universal Charter of the Judge was prepared taking into account both the continental charters for the protection of judges, such as the European Judges' Charter adopted by the Council of Europe in 1998, and national texts. The principles retained fit both the position of national associations from common-law countries, such as those of North America or Australia, and that of African and Latin American countries, which have inherited the civil law system.

The aim of the International Association of Judges is to permit the completion of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of

Offenders, held in Milan from 26 August to 6 September 1985, and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

IAJ representatives participated in the following United Nations meetings

- International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC) of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme meeting on "Prevention Strategies against Transnational Organized Crime: Role of the Non-Governmental Organizations" (Palermo, 13 December 2000)
- 11th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 2-27 October 2000)
- International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC) of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme — eighth plenary session (Courmayeur Mont Blanc, 21-22 September 2000)
- 10th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 17-28 July 2000)
- 9th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 5-16 June 2000)
- 10th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Vienna, 10-17 April 2000)
- 9th session of the United Nations Commission Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 18-20 April 2000)
- 8th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, from 21 February to 3 March 2000)
- 7th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 17-28 January 2000)
- 6th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 6-17 December 1999)
- Reconvened 42nd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, From 30 November to 1 December 1999)
- Briefing for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Geneva, 22-23 November 1999)
- 5th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 4-15 October 1999)
- 4th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, from 28 June to 9 July 1999)
- 8th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 27 April-6 May 1999)
- 2nd session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 8-12 March 1999)
- Working Group on a Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Geneva, 25 January-5 February 1999)

- 1st session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 19-29 January 1999)
- Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Geneva, 10 December 1998)
- Reconvened 40th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 3-4 December 1997)
- Seminar on the Role of the Internet with regard to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, Palais des Nations, 10-14 November 1997)
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Second and third intersessional meetings (Vienna, 7-9 October 1997; 5 December 1997). Meeting on the review of the draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs (Vienna, 13-17 October 1997)
- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights — Decade for Human Rights Education: Human Rights Training Manual for Judges and Lawyers — meeting in Geneva (5-9 May 1997)

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

- Preparatory Meeting of Chief Justices on Strengthening Judicial Integrity, organized by the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention — Global Programme against Corruption in collaboration with Transparency International: observer (Ernst Markel) (Vienna, 15 and 16 April 2000)
- Training seminar for delegates from non-governmental organizations (Geneva, 22-23 October 1999)
- NGO information day; interview with Ms. Raymonde Martineau, Liaison Officer, and Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters, New York (Geneva, 23 June 1999)
- Seminar on Islamic perspectives on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Geneva, 9-10 November 1998)
- "First meeting of Euro-Mediterranean national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights", an international conference organized by the Consultative Council on Human Rights of the Kingdom of Morocco, in collaboration with the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights and with support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, held at Marrakesh (Morocco) from 27 to 29 April 1998. A paper was presented in French on the topic, "Independence of the judiciary and the role of the International Association of Judges in safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms"
- Seminar on the role of the Internet with regard to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 10-14 November 1997)

Other relevant activities

- Comprehensive Legal and Judicial Development: Towards an Agenda for a Just and Equitable Society in the 21st Century — a global conference hosted by the World Bank (Washington, 5-7 June 2000)
- 52nd annual Department of Public Information (DPI)-NGO Conference: Meeting the Challenges of a Globalized World (New York, 15-17 September 1999)
- 16 April 1999 — Speech at "The Future of Human Rights" symposium at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, NJ, entitled "the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Future of Human Rights"
- 25 March 1998 — Donahue Lecture at Suffolk University Law School, Boston, MA on "The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights"
- October 1997 — At the request of the Office of the High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights in Geneva, the IAJ sent observations concerning Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/42 of April 1997, entitled "Human rights and terrorism"
- June 1997 — Presentation of amendments to article 6 of the draft to the United Nations Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of a Permanent International Criminal Court
- Action in implementation of the United Nation Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary adopted by the 7th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985) — IAJ representatives participated in the following initiatives:
  - 19-21 March 1997, Bucharest (Romania). Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for legal cooperation between the Council of Europe and Central and Eastern European countries on: "The status of judges — The role of the judge in a democratic society".
  - 23-26 June 1997, Slok (Poland). Seminar organized by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the National Council of the Judiciary in Poland on "Guarantees of the independence of the judiciary in a State governed by the rule of law".
  - 9-11 July 1997, Strasbourg (France). Meeting on "The Status of Judges in Europe" organized by the Council of Europe.
  - 18-19 September 1997, Chisinau (Moldova). Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for juridical cooperation between the Council of Europe and Central and Eastern European countries.
  - 7-8 October 1997, Tbilisi (Georgia). Bilateral meeting organized in the framework of the programme for juridical cooperation between the Council of Europe and Central and Eastern European countries.